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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
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| 10/061,699 | 02/01/2002 | Scott C. Young | LEG03 P-317 | 1548 |

7590 11/23/2004

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EXAMINER

HEWITT, JAMES M

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

3679

DATE MAILED: 11/23/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/061,699

Applicant(s)

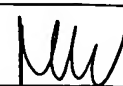
YOUNG ET AL.

Examiner

James M Hewitt

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 September 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-2, 4, 6-8, 10-11, 13 and 15-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the submitted IDS document disclosing Marshall Brass' Part F21B34 in view of Elvin (US 946,025).

With respect to claim 1, the document depicting Marshall Brass' Part F21B34 (hereinafter "The F21B34 document") shows a swivel drop ear elbow fitting comprising: a threaded nut (3) including a plurality of integrated ears (see

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Attachment A) located along an external periphery of the threaded nut; a retaining ring (2); and a hollow elbow adapter (1) including a first portion centrally positioned with respect to a first axis (see Attachment A) and a second portion centrally positioned with respect to a second axis (see Attachment A), wherein the second axis is not colinear with the first axis, and wherein an outer surface of the first portion is shaped to receive the retaining ring (see "Section A-A") which retains the threaded nut on the first portion of the hollow elbow adapter while allowing the hollow elbow adapter to rotate (swivel) with respect to the threaded nut. The F21B34 document does not disclose that the ears include an aperture for receiving a fastener for securing the threaded nut to a stationary support. Elvin teaches a swivel fitting comprising a threaded nut (7) that is threadedly attached to an external stationary member or support (3) in order to permit attachment of a pipe (4). The support (3) includes a flange (3b) having apertures therein for alignment with apertures disposed in ears of the nut (7) to permit a split pin or cotter (8) to pass through the aligned apertures to lock the nut in position. In view of Elvin's teaching, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the ears of the F21B34 document with apertures in order to prevent unwanted rotation of the nut after the nut has been connected to an external member, like member (3) in Elvin, that allows the fitting to be securely attached to a pipe, like pipe (4) in Elvin.

With respect to claim 2, wherein the first axis is substantially orthogonal with respect to the second axis.

With respect to claim 4, wherein the plurality of integrated attachment ears includes three attachment ears that are equally spaced along the external periphery of the threaded nut.

With respect to claim 6, wherein an outer surface of the second portion of the hollow elbow adapter includes a plurality of axially spaced ribs (see Attachment A).

With respect to claim 7, further including a seal (4) with an inner diameter sized to receive the first portion of the hollow elbow adapter and an outer diameter sized to substantially eliminate fluid leakage between the end fitting and an external fitting that is threadingly received by the threaded nut*.

*Note that the Examiner has not considered the external fitting to be positively claimed, and that the outer diameter of the seal is considered to be sized to eliminate fluid leakage between the end fitting and a given external fitting that is threadingly received by the threaded nut.

With respect to claim 8, wherein the seal is a cone-shaped seat made of an elastomeric material (santoprene).

With respect to claim 10, the document depicting Marshall Brass' Part F21B34 (hereinafter "The F21B34 document") shows a swivel drop ear elbow fitting comprising: a threaded nut (3) including a plurality of integrated ears (see Attachment A) located along an external periphery of the threaded nut; a retaining ring (2); and a hollow elbow adapter (1) including a first portion centrally positioned with respect to a first axis (see Attachment A) and a second portion centrally positioned with respect to a second axis (see Attachment A), wherein

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the second axis is not colinear with the first axis, and wherein an outer surface of the first portion is shaped to receive the retaining ring (see "Section A-A") which retains the threaded nut on the first portion of the hollow elbow adapter while allowing the hollow elbow adapter to rotate (swivel) with respect to the threaded nut; and a seal (4) with an inner diameter sized to receive the first portion of the hollow elbow adapter and an outer diameter sized to substantially eliminate fluid leakage between the end fitting and an external fitting that is threadingly received by the threaded nut* (see above Note). The F21B34 document does not disclose that the ears include an aperture for receiving a fastener for securing the threaded nut to a stationary support. Elvin teaches a swivel fitting comprising a threaded nut (7) that is threadedly attached to an external stationary member or support (3) in order to permit attachment of a pipe (4). The support (3) includes a flange (3b) having apertures therein for alignment with apertures disposed in ears of the nut (7) to permit a split pin or cotter (8) to pass through the aligned apertures to lock the nut in position. In view of Elvin's teaching, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the ears of the F21B34 document with apertures in order to prevent unwanted rotation of the nut after the nut has been connected to an external member, like member (3) in Elvin, that allows the fitting to be securely attached to a pipe, like pipe (4) in Elvin.

With respect to claim 11, wherein the first axis is substantially orthogonal with respect to the second axis.

With respect to claim 13, wherein the plurality of integrated attachment ears includes three attachment ears that are equally spaced along the external periphery of the threaded nut.

With respect to claim 15, wherein an outer surface of the second portion of the hollow elbow adapter includes a plurality of axially spaced ribs (see Attachment A).

With respect to claim 16, wherein the seal is a cone-shaped seat made of an elastomeric material (santoprene).

Claims 3 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the F21B34 document in view of Elvin (US 946,025) as applied to claims 1 and 10 above, and further in view of Novakovich et al (US 3,376,053).

The combination of the F21B34 document and Elvin teach all the limitations of claims 3 and 12 except that the first axis forms an obtuse angle with respect to the second axis. Novakovich et al, in Figure 4, teaches an elbow fitting formed of a first portion defining a first axis and a second portion defining a second axis, wherein the first axis forms an obtuse angle with respect to the second axis. In view of Novakovich's teaching, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the first and second portions of the elbow adapter (1) of the F21B34 document so that the first axis forms an obtuse angle with respect to the second axis in order for the fitting to be used in an application that requires the adapter to be angled,

or requires the adapter to be capable of the range of motion (swiveling) that an obtusely angled adapter would provide.

Claims 5 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the F21B34 document in view of Elvin (US 946,025) as applied to claims 1 and 10 above, and further in view of Martin (US 2,373,253).

The combination of the F21B34 document and Elvin teach all the limitations of claims 5 and 14 except that the retaining ring is grooveless. The F21B34 document does not disclose whether or not the retaining ring (2) is grooveless. Nevertheless, Martin teaches an elbow fitting assembly employing a grooveless retaining ring (washer 18). In view of Martin's teaching, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize a grooveless retaining ring in order to better accommodate the outer surface of the elbow adapter and not cause the wear against the outer surface of the adapter that a grooved or ribbed retaining ring would cause.

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the F21B34 document in view of Elvin (US 946,025) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Humber (US 5,305,785).

The combination of the F21B34 document and Elvin teach all the limitations of claim 9 except that the threads of the threaded nut are straight threads. The F21B34 document does not explicitly disclose what type of threads are used for the threaded nut. Nevertheless, Humber discloses a threaded nut

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(32) having straight threads. In view of Humber's teaching, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ a threaded nut having straight threads in order to permit connection of the nut to a fitting or pipe having straight threads.

Claims 17, 18 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the F21B34 document in view of Elvin (US 946,025), and further in view of Humber (US 5,305,785), and still further in view of Novakovich et al (US 3,376,053).

With respect to claim 17, the document depicting Marshall Brass' Part F21B34 (hereinafter "The F21B34 document") shows a swivel drop ear elbow fitting comprising: a threaded nut (3) including a plurality of integrated ears (see Attachment A) located along an external periphery of the threaded nut; a retaining ring (2); and a hollow elbow adapter (1) including a first portion centrally positioned with respect to a first axis (see Attachment A) and a second portion centrally positioned with respect to a second axis (see Attachment A), and wherein an outer surface of the first portion is shaped to receive the retaining ring (see "Section A-A") which retains the threaded nut on the first portion of the hollow elbow adapter while allowing the hollow elbow adapter to rotate (swivel) with respect to the threaded nut; and a cone-shaped seat (4) made of elastomeric material (santoprene) with an inner diameter sized to receive the first portion of the hollow elbow adapter and an outer diameter sized to substantially eliminate fluid leakage between the end fitting and an external fitting that is

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threadingly received by the threaded nut* (see above Note). The F21B34 document does not disclose that the ears include an aperture for receiving a fastener for securing the threaded nut to a stationary support. Elvin teaches a swivel fitting comprising a threaded nut (7) that is threadedly attached to an external stationary member or support (3) in order to permit attachment of a pipe (4). The support (3) includes a flange (3b) having apertures therein for alignment with apertures disposed in ears of the nut (7) to permit a split pin or cotter (8) to pass through the aligned apertures to lock the nut in position. In view of Elvin's teaching, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the ears of the F21B34 document with apertures in order to prevent unwanted rotation of the nut after the nut has been connected to an external member, like member (3) in Elvin, that allows the fitting to be securely attached to a pipe, like pipe (4) in Elvin. The F21B34 document also does not disclose that the threads of the threaded nut are straight threads. The F21B34 document does not explicitly disclose what type of threads are used for the threaded nut. Nevertheless, Humber teaches a threaded nut (32) having straight threads. In view of Humber's teaching, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ a threaded nut having straight threads in order to permit connection of the nut to a fitting or pipe having straight threads. The F21B34 document also does not disclose that the first axis forms an obtuse angle with respect to the second axis. Novakovich et al, in Figure 4, teaches an elbow fitting formed of a first portion defining a first axis and a second portion defining a second axis, wherein the first

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axis forms an obtuse angle with respect to the second axis. In view of Novakovich's teaching, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the first and second portions of the elbow adapter (1) of the F21B34 document so that the first axis forms an obtuse angle with respect to the second axis in order for the fitting to be used in an application that requires the adapter to be angled, or requires the adapter to be capable of the range of motion (swiveling) that an obtusely angled adapter would provide.

With respect to claim 18, wherein the plurality of integrated attachment ears includes three attachment ears that are equally spaced along the external periphery of the threaded nut.

With respect to claim 20, wherein an outer surface of the second portion of the hollow elbow adapter includes a plurality of axially spaced ribs (see Attachment A).

Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the F21B34 in view of Elvin (US 946,025), further in view of Humber (US 5,305,785), and still further in view of Novakovich et al (US 3,376,053), as applied to claim 17, and still further in view of Martin (US 2,373,253).

The combination of the F21B34 document, Elvin, Humber and Novakovich et al teach all the limitations of claim 19 except that the retaining ring is grooveless. The F21B34 document does not disclose whether or not the retaining ring (2) is grooveless. Nevertheless, Martin teaches an elbow fitting

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assembly employing a grooveless retaining ring (washer 18). In view of Martin's teaching, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize a grooveless retaining ring in order to better accommodate the outer surface of the elbow adapter and not cause the wear against the outer surface of the adapter that a grooved or ribbed retaining ring would cause.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 9/2/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant asserts that the 103(a) rejection based upon the combination of F21B34 and Elvin is improper, stating "If the nut of the F21B34 termination is provided with apertures in its ears (as suggested by the Examiner) to allow the F21B34 termination to be mounted to a support, such as a wall, the F21B34 termination would be inoperable (i.e. the nut would no longer turn) as an installer could not rotate the nut to secure the termination to an external fitting. In response, and to first reiterate some of the Examiner's remarks made on page 11 of the final office action and in the advisory action, providing apertures in the ears of the F21B34 termination would allow the F21B34 termination to be fixedly secured to a wall as by fasteners. This modification does not make the F21B34 termination inoperable. The nut would be threadedly attached to a fitting or attachment on a wall, and fasteners would secure the fitting to the wall, thus creating a fixed and more secure connection between the nut and fitting and

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between the nut and the wall. To remove the F21B34 termination, the fasteners (screws) would be removed, and the nut would be unscrewed. The nut can still be unthreaded and replaced or unthreaded and re-installed. The fasteners would just have to be removed first.

Applicant asserts "Further, rotating an external fitting to secure the F21B34 termination (modified in this manner) to the external fitting changes the principal of operation of the F21B34 termination." The Examiner disagrees. The principal of operation of the F21B34 termination is to permit swiveling of a pipe or similar component attached to the male barbed end of the termination. The nut acts as an anchor via securement of its internal threads to a support to allow this swiveling. Modifying the nut with apertures so that fasteners may resist unwanted rotation of the nut, as taught by Elvin, does not change the principal of operation of the F21B34 termination, but rather enhances it.

Applicant asserts that the 103(a) rejection based upon the combination of F21B34 and Elvin is improper, as Elvin's nut (7) is not attached to a support structure. This is incorrect. Elvin's nut is attached to member (3), which supports at least pipe (4) and spring (9).

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5

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USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the teaching, suggestion, or motivation lies in Elvin, who teaches providing apertures in a fastening nut for receiving fasteners (8) in order to prevent unwanted rotation of the nut after the nut has been connected to an external member (3).

In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be

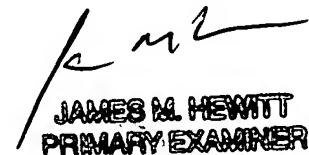
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calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James M Hewitt whose telephone number is 703-305-0552. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 930am-600pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Daniel Stodola can be reached on 703-308-2686. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



JAMES M. HEWITT
PRIMARY EXAMINER